

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published at Four Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year will be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance must be accompanied by the amount due. The Bangor Courier is published at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morning at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

Mr. Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News Room, Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements left with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS,

WHICH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

WESTERN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11 1/2 P. M.

EASTERN, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 1/2 P. M.

BELFAST, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

CASPER, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every day (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

OLDTOWN, leaves every morning at 7, arrives every day from 5 to 7 P. M.

HOLTON, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6 to 7.

MILFORD, via Edgington and Great Works, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 to 11 P. M.

SKOWHEGAN, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.

SWANSEA, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.

BROWNVILLE, via Sebect, leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 6 P. M.

BROWNVILLE, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morning at 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

PITTSFIELD, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning at 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

All mails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, which closes at 12 1/2 P. M.

Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday 8 1/2 A. M. to 9 1/2 A. M.

C. K. MILLER, Post Master.

June 19.

Wood's Stove Store.

HENRY A. WOOD,

STOVE DEALER,

Nos. 1, 2, 3, Broad-st. Bangor,

has on hand the largest stock, and the greatest variety of Cooking, Parlor, Box, and Air-Tight

STOVES,

ever in the State. Among which, may be found the MAINE FARMER COOK STOVE, invented by Mr. W. which now stands unrivaled as an economical Cooking Stove, it has five places for boiling and three places for fire, one of which will admit wood 26 inches long. 120 of this kind of Stove were retailed in this City the past year.

The Penobscot Kitchen Companion, 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Penobscot Farmer, 4 boilers 1 size.

The Elevated Oven Rotary 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Parlor Cook 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Improved Elevated Oven 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Improved Yankee 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Summer and Winter Stove, new pattern 2 Ovens 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Hill's pattern, Elevated Oven, 2 boilers 1 size.

The Empire Union 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Luminary Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Cast Iron Oven Rotary, 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Summer Stove, 1 boiler 1 size.

And a variety of others too numerous to mention; comprising in all, about fifty different sorts.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES,

of every kind, quality and price, to suit purchasers.

BOX STOVES,

made of Vermont Iron, which are superior to all others now in this market.

Cast Iron Pumps and Lead

Pipe;

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Iron and Copper Trim-

ings of all kinds, for Air-Tight Stoves.

IRON HOLLOW WARE; SAD or FLAT

IRONS, by the ton or single pair.

The above will be sold low for cash.

Oct. 2.

A. DUNBAR & SON,

AT ALLEN'S EDDY, NEAR THE

ROSE PLACE,.....BANGOR,

GIVE notice that they have formed a connection in business, have provided themselves with the first quality of lumber, and are prepared to manufacture Window Sashes and Blinds of the first quality at short notice. They have on hand a large lot of ordinary sashes and blinds which they will sell at a low rate.

HOUSE CARPENTRY.

They are ready to execute all orders for House

joiner work of any description, in a style satisfactory to any one who may give them a call.

WAGONS.

A. D. & Son are engaged in the manufacture of

Wagons, and will be glad to receive orders for the same. They have also on hand several second hand

wagons which they will sell at a cheap rate.

FURNITURE.

They are manufacturing Tables and some other

kinds of Furniture, and have made arrangements for answering all orders for furniture of any description.

EASY PAY.

To avoid long and ruinous credits, they will receive in payment for manufactured work, Lumber or Country Produce at fair prices.

Customers may be assured that A. D. & Son have made arrangements for having their work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner, of good stock, in good style, at a fair rate and promptly executed.

Bangor, August 21, 1843—Stawd&wlv

CHRONOMETERS,

OF English and American Manufacture, new and second hand—for sale or to be let on reasonable terms, by

LOWELL & SENTER,

at their Store of Watches and Jewelry, No. 8,

Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Oct. 28.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.

LARGE and new Stock of Paints, just received by

G. W. LADD.

GILMAN & CO'S.

PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS.

STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD.

GILMAN & CO. will receive and forward Specie, Bank Notes, Packages and Parcels every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings per Steam-er Charter Oak and Railroad, to Portland and Boston, and through Messrs. Hadden & Co., to any of the Southern and Western Cities.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Merchandise, to the collecting and paying Drafts, Notes and Bills, and to the transaction of all kinds of business.

AGENTS.

Joseph H. Bryant, No. 43 West Market place Bangor.

Winslow & Co., No. 47 Exchange St. Portland.

John R. Hall, No. 8 Court Street, Boston.

HENRY GILMAN.

J. W. RICHARDSON.

Bangor Aug. 25, 1843.

LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MANUFACTORY.

FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND,

PEARSON'S MILLS,.....BANGOR.

THE public are informed that we have established a manufactory for making LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at as low a price.

Large and elegant O. G. and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogany veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at

WHOLESALE,

by the hundred or thousand, at prices that cannot be satisfactory to dealers.

Our new frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses, or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.

Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glasses.

N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise.

For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of DAVID MUSMAN on East Market Place.

Bangor, July 26, 1843—d&wlv

NEW GOODS.

HENRY J. HOLBROOK,

No. 10, Kilby Street,

BOSTON,

has received, and is now opening, an extensive assortment of seasonable GOODS, among which are 75 Packages

BRITISH, FRENCH & SCOTCH GOODS,

in great varieties and fashionable styles. 50 Packages ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CLOTHS.

Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, and Satinets, comprising a great variety of colors and qualities of the best finish.

—ALSO—

200 Bales Domestic Sheetings—Shirtings, Drilling and Tickings—all which will be sold at the LOWEST Market Prices—and which Purchasers are invited to examine.

Boston, Sept. 8, 1843.

Swisep

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin

THIS Dye is in form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are vouched for by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, DR. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, JR. & Co. formerly Holden's.

nov—10.

STwd and w6m

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

HAIRY Excesses on the upper lip of ladies or hair low on the forehead or back of the neck, can, with the utmost safety and certainty, be removed by the Chinese Hair Eradicator, and that, too, without the least irritation to the most tender skin. There are, however, some scores of imitations on this only first and original article. It can be seen and tried before purchasing, and the proprietor will forfeit \$20 to any one if it will not do it, provided it comes from 21 Courtland street, which is the only place to obtain it genuine.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, JR. & Co. formerly Holden's.

nov. 20.

STwd and w6m

REYNOLDS & SMITH,

Drapers and Tailors,

No. 9, (West side) Main-st.

FURNITURE.

UP STAIRS.

All Garments warranted to give perfect satisfaction and made in the very best style.

If you want a good fitting Coat, Pants or Vest just give us a call.

99 MAIN STREET.

J. E. REYNOLDS.

S. A. SMITH.

d&wlv ap 20

NOVEMBER 1843.

LADY'S BOOK—Graham's Magazine; Ladies Companion; Artist, etc.—just received at

E. F. DUREN'S.

oct. 26.

SPERM CANDLES.

BOXES Pure Sperm Candles,

25 boxes No. 2, Sperm Candles—just received and will be sold very low, by

G. W. LADD.

nov. 15.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I have given my son Samuel B. Kelley his time till he is twenty-one years old; and that I shall not claim his wages or interfere with his business after this date.

JOHN KELLEY.

Orono, Nov. 27, 1843.

*w3w dec 6.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of Decrees of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Goss & Upham in Bangor, for cash on delivery, one half of pew No. 78 in the first congregational meeting house in Bangor, and sundry articles of personal property belonging to the Estate in bankruptcy of Samuel J. Foster of Bangor.

The undersigned is authorized to sell at private sale the effects of the Estate in bankruptcy, of Wm. A. Cheever of Orrington and to compound debts due said Cheever's Estate—also, to compound debts due the Estate in bankruptcy, of William Stevens of Bangor.

Said property will be sold subject to any and all rights of set off, mortgage, liens and liabilities, and to all equities existing between the parties; and in the sale and conveyance, the interest only that the said Bankrupt's Estates have in the same will be transferred. The Assignee in process will be held accountable for costs where his name is used in the collection of debts and claims.

J. WINGATE CARR, Assignee to said Estates.

nov. 28.

PENOBSCOT

STOVE STORE

—AND—

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

FACTORY.

ALBERT NOYES & CO.,

WOULD invite the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of

STOVES, FIRE-FRAMES, HOLLOW

WARE, IRON DOGS, OVEN, ASH

AND BOILER MOUTHS, &c.

Among the variety of Cooking Stoves are the following patterns, viz:

Hampden stove with one Oven underneath,

do do do do Elevated;

do do do do two Ovens;

do do do do 3 Boilers, Oven Elevated;

Yankee do two sizes, do do;

Parlor Cook stove, do do;

Hathaway, do, 3 sizes.

BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,

of different patterns. We are Manufacturing the CELEBRATED

AIR-TIGHT STOVES,

of a great variety of patterns and sizes, of the best of stock and workmanship. This article is the best and most economical stove for warming rooms ever got up.

We are also manufacturing

Espy's Patent Ventilator and Smoke

BLOWER,

Which is put up and WARRANTED, and has in ALL cases given entire satisfaction.

ALBERT NOYES & CO.,

13 & 14 Central Street.

sept. 27.

Winter's Stock

OF

FUR GOODS

—AND—

BUFFALO ROBES.

THE Subscribers have early in the season purchased of the Importers and Manufacturers, and at large Auction Sales, in New York, a large and Prime Stock of the above GOODS; and are now prepared to sell them at Wholesale or Retail as low or LOWER than the same can be bought in Boston.

Our Stock consists in part—of

60 bales Buffalo Robes, which we will sell 30 per cent. less than ever sold at before.

Fancy Sleigh Robes; Fur Caps of every kind—Cloth do, and Fur Trimmed do do; Muffs of every description; Boas; Fur Trimmings, and Dressed Fur Skins, for Manufacturing into same. Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Mole Skin, Glazed and Lumbermen's Wool HATS.

Puck Mittens and Gloves; Umbrellas; Trunks; Valises; Carpet Bags, and the very BEST assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, EVER brought into this Market.

The above GOODS were bought for Cash early in the Season, and are to be sold at LOW prices.

Purchasers will, of course, call where they can do BEST—Viz. at

J. R. CROCKETT & CO'S.,

No. 17, New Block; Main Street.

Oct. 10.

Paper Hangings.

A VERY extensive assortment of FRENCH

PAPERS just imported, and of the very newest and best styles, together with a very large addition of the best Philadelphia Satin Papers, something a little superior to anything ever offered in this city, can be seen in the way of the above. Also, a large variety of cheap Papers.

G. W. LADD.

nov. 4

DEAFNESS.

DR. McNAIR'S ACUSTIC OIL.

THOSE DEAF FROM INFANCY often receive in a most miraculous manner their hearing when they least expect it by some trifling accident or event, which shows them how easily they might have much sooner had their hearing, and saved themselves and their friends the pain of conversing in a loud tone, without pleasure, or of being neglected and shunned to avoid that distress which is felt mutually by the deaf person and his hearers. How sacred a duty, therefore, it is that we use all necessary means to remove such an affliction, and enjoy the social qualities implanted in our nature! This EAR OIL has the effect so to relieve the tension, and bring into use the natural action of the parts, as to restore the hearing when lost or impaired. For sale by

G. W. LADD.

nov—28.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST in this city on MONDAY the 30th inst., a

Calf Skin Pocket Book, containing about twelve dollars in money, and also several notes.

One note signed by Wm. Stearns, payable to David R. Smith—one signed by Samuel Baker—two not signed by Isaac Peirce Jr., and several others all payable to David R. Smith. Whoever will leave said pocket book and contents at the Store of J. A. Dunning in Bangor, or with the subscriber in Orrington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DAVID R. SMITH.

Oct. 31.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HEREBY give notice that my wife, Mary Jane, has without cause left my bed and board as I ever have been, and am still ready to support her with suitable accommodations and all necessary meat, drink and clothing. I do hereby forbid any persons harboring or trusting her, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSHUA ABBOTT, 3rd.

Orland, Nov. 28, 1843.

w3w

Old Newspapers for sale at this office.

OIL, CANDLES, SOAP, &c.

3,500 Gallons unbleached pure Sperm Oil,

1,500 gallons bleached pure Sperm Oil,

2,300 gallons bleached Whale Oil,

1,000 gallons Lard Oil,

1,800 gallons Lard Oil,

75 boxes New Bedford Sperm Candles,

300 boxes Box Soap, No. 1,

100 quarter " American Rosin Soap,

For sale for cash—or, on the usual credit of buyers by

PARKER & FOSTER,

14, Central Wharf, Boston.

Nov. 20.

T. P. MERRIAM'S PATENT

Premium Water Proof Composition,

—OR—

Proceedings in Congress.

The 1st session of the 25th Congress assembled at Washington on Monday Dec. 4th. The President pro. tem having taken the Chair, the following newly elected Senators were severally qualified in the usual form.

Hon. Mr. Fairfield, of Maine.
Hon. Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire.
Hon. Mr. Upham, of Vermont.
Hon. Mr. Wright, of New York.
Hon. Mr. Haywood, of N. Carolina.
Hon. Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia.
Hon. Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
Hon. Mr. Foster, of Tennessee.
Hon. Mr. Jernegan, of Ohio.
Hon. Mr. Allen, of Ohio.
Hon. Mr. Hamman, of Indiana.
Hon. Mr. Sample, of Illinois.
Hon. Mr. Breeze, of Illinois.

Eighteen Senators in addition to the above appeared in their seats.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now proceed to business, as a quorum were in attendance.

The motion was agreed to.

The usual number of newspapers for the use of the Senators was then ordered, and the daily hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

The Senate at half-past 12 o'clock adj.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Dec. 4, 1843.

The House was called to order by Matthew St. Clair Clark, Esq. the Clerk, at 12 o'clock meridian, the day pointed out for the Constitutional organization of Congress, when the Clerk proceeded to call the roll of the members by States, and when he arrived at the State of New Hampshire, Mr. John Campbell, of South Carolina, arose & inquired whether the law had been complied with in relation to the election of members. [Here the cry of "go on" proceeded from every quarter of the House.] and several members inquired of the Clerk whether he intended to proceed in the names? He said he intended to call all those whose names had been presented to him officially as having been elected members to the 25th Congress.

After a desultory conversation between Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll and several other members, the Clerk proceeded in the call, when 129 members answered to their names.

Mr. Barnard said he did not rise to interrupt the organization of the House, but must say in his own name, as a Representative, he wished to read a paper.

Mr. Drougou objected, and said the gentleman's own good sense ought to teach him better after the roll of the members had been called.

Mr. Barnard rejoined, and said, as a member from the State of New York, he had a right to pursue such a course as his duty as a Representative dictated.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll ridiculed the idea of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Barnard, and denied his right in toto to read a paper at this stage of the proceedings, in this crisis state between the worm and butterfly, but after the House was organized the question could then be presented; but at present it was entirely irregular.

Mr. Barnard rejoined, and said if the gentleman had a right to make a speech of ten minutes, he had a right to equal the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He asked if the freedom of speech was to be denied to any member of this House; and, as for himself, he was not prepared to go into a vote for Speaker until every objection was remedied.

Mr. Cave Johnson interrupted Mr. Barnard, and objected to his proceeding.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said, as an act of courtesy, he had no objection to the reading of the paper, but denied it as a right.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, said he would not consent to the reading of any paper.

The Clerk said he would not take the responsibility of reading the paper, but would submit the question to the House.

[Here several members rose and objected to such a proceeding on the part of the Clerk.]

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, contended that the paper should be read as an act of justice.

Mr. J. K. Ingersoll said he hoped the Clerk would allow the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Barnard), to read the paper.

Mr. Wise said he would inquire if the paper proposed to be read would make a part of the journal, if so, he should object, not from any disrespect, but because he did not wish the individual opinions of members to be made a part of journal.

The question was then put upon the reading of the paper and decided in the negative—Yeas 59, nays 124.

Mr. Barnard then rose and said he should not press the reading of the paper, but he objected to the members, who had not complied with the law, taking their seats.

The Clerk then asked the House whether they would proceed to vote for a Speaker by ballot or viva voce—when the House decided to vote viva voce—and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following is the result as reported by the tellers—Messrs. Hopkins of Va., Vance of Ohio, Campbell of South Carolina.

For Hon. J. W. Jones, 123
John White, 59
Wm. Wilkins, 1

At this stage of the proceedings the Reporter left the House, at half-past 1 o'clock.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives—

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme Being for parental care and protection, extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which they have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent—through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderness—through a long period of Colonial dependence—through the war of the Revolution—in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing Republican forms of Government—in the hazards incident to a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth—in the increase of our population—in the spread of the arts and sciences, and in the strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will—the superintendence of an overruling Providence has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once more upon the high duties of legislation, it becomes us humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of his parental watchfulness over our beloved country.

We have new cause for the expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow citizens, with some partial and local excep-

tions, during the past season—for the abundance with which the earth has yielded up its fruits to the labor of the husbandman—for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departments—for the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts—for the continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of both Houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of all such measures as shall be calculated to increase the happiness of our constituents and to advance the glory of our common country.

Since the last adjournment of Congress the Executive has relaxed no effort to render inextinguishable the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remains in dispute. The United States would be at all times disposed to aggrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. After the most rigid and as far as practically, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty second and fifty fourth 40' of North latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it.

Our minister at London has under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime it is proper to remark, that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory or are on their way thither, for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in this view of the facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places on the line of travel as will furnish protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment. In the case of the William and Francis, full satisfaction will be allowed. In the case of the Tyrus and seamen, the British Government admits that satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners—while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel—and in the case of the Louisa, her Majesty's Government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained that most, if not all, of these cases will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the treaty of Washington; and it is confidently anticipated that the slave trade under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coast of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive, Representations upon this subject have been made, but as yet no definite answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of parliament, was admitted from the Coast of Africa into Great Britain, on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same article was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minister at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but so far without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since a claim was preferred against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woolen goods to the United States after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations, securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain, but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been returned. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria and Russia, as well as with the other Powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Congress. Spain has been agitated with internal convulsions for many years from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined speedily to recover—when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old, and so far as her continental possessions are concerned its almost forsaken channels, thereby adding to the mutual prosperity of the two countries.

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which since its establishment in 1833, has been steadily growing in power and importance, and consists at this time of more than twenty German States and embraces a population of 27,000,000 of people, united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, offers to the latter the most valuable exchanges, on principles more liberal than are offered in the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The industry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German nation, have always been known and appreciated. On the subject I invite the attention of Congress to the report of the Secretary of State, from which it will be seen that while our cotton is admitted free of duty, and the duty on rice has been much reduced, which has already led to a greatly increased consumption, a strong disposition has been recently evinced by that great body to reduce, upon certain conditions, their present duty on tobacco. This being the first intimation of a concession on this interesting subject ever made by any European power, I cannot but regard it as well calculated to remove the only impediment which has so far existed to the most liberal commercial intercourse between us and them. In this view, our minister at Berlin, who has heretofore industriously pursued the subject, has been instructed to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty, which while it will open new advantages to the agricultural interests of the United States, and a more free and expanded field for commercial operations, will affect injuriously no existing interests of the Union.

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to infer from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should so far have anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgement the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail for any cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed so long a time between Texas and Mexico, has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory excursions, which, while they have been attended with much suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico; and, during that time, she has been recognized as a sovereign power by the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognize her independence. The predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the Court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage; thus leaving crime to go unpunished, and immorality to pass unrebuked.

A border warfare is ever more to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effect is far more extensive. The Creator of the Universe has given man the Earth for his resting place, and fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practice all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers.

Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subject of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms as to the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interest of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line; that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the United States; that it is homogeneous, in its population and pursuits with the adjoining states, makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them; and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves—this Government is bound by every consideration of interest, as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries.

In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination.

I cannot but think that it becomes the U. States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars, and if the parent State, after an eight years struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognized as such by other Powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States threw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments, and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognizing the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations.

An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to control its policy, whatever it may be, toward Texas; but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence the United States have long since declared they would do as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States, a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will with confidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the people to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santa Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade, to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly aspect.

The instigations on the claims recently settled by the convention with Mexico, have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission in pursuance of the convention, for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between this Government and that of Buenos Ayres, occurring several years ago, this Government has remained unrepresented at that court, while a minister from it has been constantly resident here. The causes of irritation have in a great measure passed away, and it is in contemplation in view of important interests which have grown up in that country, at some early period during the present session of

Congress, with the concurrence of the Senate, to restore diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress of the last session, a Minister was despatched from the U. States, to China, in August of the present year, who, from the latest accounts we have from him, was at Suez, in Egypt, on the 25th of September last, on his route to China.

In regard to the Indian tribes residing within our jurisdictional limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been exerted to preserve them at peace among themselves, and to inspire them with feelings of confidence in the justice of the Government, and to cultivate friendship with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves in some instances to be imposed upon by artful and designing men—and this notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the Treasury for the calendar year 1843, exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, will have been about twenty three millions of dollars. By the act of 1842, a new arrangement of the fiscal year was made, so that it should commence on the 1st day of July in each year. The accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year will show that the loans and Treasury notes made and issued before the close of the last Congress, to meet the anticipated deficiency, have not been entirely adequate. Although on the 1st of October last, there was a balance in the Treasury in consequence of the provision thus made, of \$3,914,632.77 yet the appropriations already made by Congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of two millions of dollars at the close of the present fiscal year. There are outstanding Treasury notes to about the amount of four millions six hundred thousand dollars; and should they be returned upon the Treasury during the fiscal year, they will require provision for their redemption. I do not however, regard this as probable, since they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue to form a portion of it, if the system now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to \$5,072,976.88 falls due on the 1st of Jan. 1845, and must be provided for or postponed by a new loan. And unless the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1845, of upward of about four millions of dollars.

The delusion incident to an enormously excessive paper circulation, which gave a fictitious value to every thing, and stimulated adventure and speculation to the extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie, and thus false values have disappeared, and a sounder condition of things has been introduced. This transition, although intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, has nevertheless been attended with much embarrassment to the Government, in its financial concerns. So long as the foreign importers could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural productions, their profits being immeasurably augmented by the operation, the shipments were large and the revenues of the Government became superabundant. But the change in the character of the circulation from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence, to an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purpose of exchange or biter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metallic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by diminished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue.

This has induced Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies. I cannot, however, withhold the remark that it is in no way compatible with the dignity of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the means which Congress places in its hands for the support of Government; and happily for the good of the country and for the preservation of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only recommend such measures as may in its opinion be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." This duty has upon several occasions heretofore been performed. The present condition of things give a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and fortunately for the country the sources of revenue have only to be opened in order to prove abundant.

While we can anticipate no considerable increase in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for reasons perfectly obvious to all, for several years to come, yet the public lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world under the control and at the disposal of the Government, no one can reasonably doubt the entire ability of the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency.

In seasons of trial and difficulty similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks with the most assured confidence of ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may be said in a period of great financial prosperity, such as existed for some years after 1833, I should regard it as suicidal in a season of financial embarrassment, either to alienate the lands themselves, or the proceeds arising from their sales.

The first and paramount duty of those to whom may be entrusted the administration of public affairs, is to guard the public credit. In re-establishing the credit of the central Government, the readiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the States. The extremities can only be made sound by producing a healthy action in the Central Government, and the history of the present day fully establishes the fact, that the increase in the value of stocks of this Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the stocks of the States. It should, therefore, be a matter of general congratulation that amid all the embarrassments arising from surrounding circumstances, the credit of the Government should have been so fully restored that it has been able to effect a loan of seven millions of dollars to redeem that amount of Treasury notes, on terms more favorable than any that have been offered for many years. And the six per cent. stock which was created in 1842, has advanced in the hands of the holders to nearly twenty per cent above its par value. The confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government has thus been signally manifested.

Should a revision of the tariff with a view to revenue become necessary, in the estimation of Congress, I doubt not you will approach the subject with a just and enlightened regard to the interests of the whole Union. The principles and views which I have heretofore had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. It can, however, never be too often repeated, that the prominent interest of every important pursuit of life requires for success permanency and stability in legislation. These can only be attained by adopting as the basis of action, moderation in all things, which is as indispensably necessary to secure the harmonious action of the political as of the animal system. In our political organization no one section of the country should desire to have its supposed interest advanced at the sacrifice of all others; but union, being the great interest, equally precious to all, should be

fostered and sustained by mutual concessions, and cultivation of that spirit of compromise from which the constitution itself proceeded.

You will be informed by the report from the Treasury Department, of the measures taken under the act of the last session, authorizing the re-issue of Treasury notes in lieu of those then outstanding. The system adopted in pursuance of existing laws, seems well calculated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords conveniences and obviates dangers to disbursing agents. I refer you also to that report for the means proposed by the Secretary to increase the revenue, and particularly to the warehousing system, which I earnestly urged upon Congress at its last session, and to the importance of which my opinion has undergone no change.

In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the country, I felt it to be incumbent on me, to present to the consideration of your predecessors a proposition conflicting in no degree with the constitution, and with the rights of the States, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some of the eminent men who have preceded me in the Executive office.—That proposition contemplated the issuing of Treasury notes of denominations not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be employed in payment of the obligations of the Government, in lieu of gold and silver, at the option of the public creditor, and to an amount not exceeding \$15,000,000.

It was proposed to make them receivable everywhere, and to establish at various points depositories of gold and silver to be held in trust for the redemption of such notes, so as to ensure their convertibility into specie. No doubt was entertained that such notes, should have maintained a par value with gold and silver, thus furnishing a paper currency of equal value over the Union, thereby meeting the just expectations of the people and fulfilling the duties of a parental Government.—Whether the depositories should be permitted to sell or purchase bills, under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details, was submitted to the wisdom of Congress, and was regarded as of secondary importance. I thought then, and think now, that such an arrangement would have been attended with the happiest results. The whole matter of the currency would have been placed, by the constitution, it was designed to be placed—under the immediate supervision and control of Congress.

The action of the Government would have been independent of all corporations, and the same eye which rests unceasingly on the specie currency and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested on the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues and protect it against depreciation. The same reasons which would forbid Congress from parting with the power over coinage, would seem to operate with nearly equal force in regard to any substitution for the precious metals in the form of a circulating medium. Paper, when substituted for specie, constitutes a standard of value by which the operations of society are regulated, and whatsoever causes its depreciation affects society to an extent nearly, if not quite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advantages, contrasted with a Bank of the United States, apart from the fact that a bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the public sentiment, as well on the score of expediency as of constitutionality, appeared to me to be striking and obvious.

The relief which a bank would afford by an issue of \$15,000,000 of its notes, judging from the experience of the late United States Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years; whereas, under the proposed arrangement the relief arising from the issue of \$15,000,000 of Treasury notes would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishing in one fifteenth part of the time in which a bank could have accomplished it, a paper medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country, at par value with gold and silver. The saving to the Government would have been equal to all the interest which it has had to pay on Treasury notes of previous as well as subsequent issues, thereby relieving the Government, and at the same time affording relief to the people. Under all the responsibilities attached to the station which I occupy, and in redemption of a pledge given to the last Congress at the close of its first session, I submitted the suggestion to its consideration at two consecutive sessions. The recommendation, however, met with no favor at its hands. While I am free to admit, that the necessities of the times have since become greatly meliorated, and that there is good reason to hope that the country is safely and rapidly emerging from the difficulties and embarrassments which everywhere surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot but think that its restoration to a sound and healthy condition would be greatly expedited by a resort to the expedient in a modified form.

The operations of the Treasury now rest on the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816, and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the country as their provisions are capable of yielding. If there had been any distinct expression of opinion going to show that public sentiment is averse to the plan either as heretofore recommended to Congress, or in a modified form, while my own opinion in regard to it would remain unchanged, I should be very far from again presenting it to your consideration. The Government has originated with the States, and the people, for their own benefit and advantage; and it would be subversive of the foundation-principles of the political edifice which they have reared, to persevere in a measure which in their mature judgments they had either repudiated or condemned. The will of our constituents, clearly expressed should be regarded as the light to guide our footsteps; the true difference between a monarchical government and a Republic being, that in the first the will of the few prevails over the will of the many, while in the last the will of the many should be alone consulted.

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service. The Army may be regarded, in consequence of the small number of the rank and file in each Company and Regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military force of the country in case of war; and yet its services, in preserving the peace of the frontiers, are of a most important nature. In all cases of emergency, the reliance of the country is properly placed in the militia of the several States; and it may well deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of the militia in time of war.

The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; contingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full complement of men, and making it very desirable to re-mount the Corps of Dragoons, which, by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved.

territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives.

To increase the embarrassments of the Government, individual and state credit had been stricken down, and confidence in the General Government was so much impaired that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice.

As a necessary consequence of a blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanical industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchanges between different parts of the country had become ruinously high and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions.

I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that, under an overruling Providence, peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor, the war in Florida was brought to a speedy termination, a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters, by other nations; confidence between man and man is in a great measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established. Commerce is becoming more and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing mechanical industry once more reap the rewards of skill and labor honestly applied.

The operations of trade rest on a sound currency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest in their present and ultimate results, and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and continues to be, to leave the country prosperous and its institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1843.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning. The trial of O'Connell had not commenced. He labors under the most intense anxiety to have his countrymen preserve the peace.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Standard says that in the town of Belurbet, county of Cavan a large body of armed men were met by a portion of troops. The men fired a heavy volley upon the soldiers, who then rushed upon them with fixed bayonets and captured ten of the men. Our space is so much occupied with the message that we must here conclude.

Extract of a letter to the Jour. Com.

Another difficult case of a contested election has arisen. Mr. Gilmer of Virginia brought a certificate of his election from the Sheriff. But to-day, Mr. Goggin has arrived with a certificate from the same authority. It seems that Mr. Gilmer was returned by an error in counting; and that Mr. Goggin's majority in three votes.

It is supposed that the Democratic members will, as soon as the House is called to order, propose to appoint a Chairman and adopt rules of proceeding; and then proceed to put the members elected by general ticket into their seats, and refer the investigation of their claims to a Committee.

The Oregon question bids fair to excite as much interest as any other that can be brought before Congress, at this session.—The North West goes strongly for the adoption of Mr. Linn's bill providing for the immediate occupation of the territory at the hazard of a war with Great Britain.

Official and Important.

From the N. Y. Daily Gazette.

We see it is stated that Mr. Calhoun declines altogether to receive a nomination, or rather to be a candidate for one convention of representatives of convent one. This does not yet appear under his hand, and we have therefore delayed to notice it, expecting to see it an official shape as we have no doubt we soon shall. To come before a convention packed expressly with Van Buren machinery, would be to play directly into Mr. Van Buren's hands; and whatever hopes the friends of Mr. Calhoun may have expressed in any quarter of being enabled to keep up the form of harmonious action, have only served to encourage the leaders of other sections of the party to persevere in that course which is their only hope. We look therefore, earnestly for a further and more distinct development of Mr. Calhoun's views on this point, which will be cordially met and responded to by his friends here and we doubt not, throughout the Union.

The Message.

The message was received by mail last evening, at half past nine o'clock, and by the aid of our neighbors of the Democrat, was put in type for this day's paper. Fourteen good compositors made the type click rapidly.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. M. Pomeroy, Mr. G. S. C. Dow, (firm of Dow & Lyon) and Miss Elizabeth C. daughter of Samuel Sylvester, Esq. all of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Frankfort.

—ARRIVED.

Nov. 7, sch Columbia, Wentworth. Boston.

Memoranda.

Left at Owl's Head 6th inst., sch St. Pierre, Boston, for Newport.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

HOME MANUFACTURE AND WORTHY ATTENTION.

T. J. WHITON & CO., have on hand their own manufacture, a lot of elegant SLEIGHS. Beauty and durability are combined in their construction, and it is believed they will suit those who wish for a good article.

Purchasers of Sleighs are invited to call and spend their money where it will be kept in the business of the city, instead of its being carried off by foreign manufacturers.

—ALSO—

on hand a few superior SLEIGH HARNESSES that will be sold at reasonable prices.

—LIKEWISE—

Superior Coach Varnish;
WHITE OAK PLANK AND SPOKES;
SECOND HAND SLEIGHS.

dec. 9. if

DOCT. S. L. CLARK

HAS returned to Bangor, with the intention of resuming the practice of Medicine, has taken an office in Greenough's Block, formerly occupied by Chandler & Paine, Hammond street. Office Hours from 9 to 12, A. M.—2 to 9, P. M. Residence—Bangor House, dec. 9.

PENS! PENS!!

JUST received a new supply of Gillott's Pens:—**—ALSO—**
a supply of "Gillott's pen holders, cheap, at
dec. 9. RUGBEE'S,

PART 2nd Matilda, by Eugene Sue—Morning
Watches, by Fredericka Bremer, Sartorius
Resartus, by Thos. Carlyle, &c., received at
dec. 9. RUGBEE'S,

NEAL'S HIST. OF THE PURITANS
WITH PORTRAITS
JUST published—to be completed in 8 parts of
144 pages each; price 25 cents per number.
Subscriptions received at RUGBEE'S,
dec. 9.

New Goods

—AND—

NEW PRICES.

THOS. A. WHITE & CO., are now
opening their extensive Stock of
WINTER GOODS,
some of the principal of which, are bales and
cases Broadcloths, Beavers, Asphatums, Cassi-
meres, Lion Skins, Satinets, Flannels, Alpaca,
De Laines, Velvets, Linens, Sheetings, Shirts,
Drillings, Alpines, Cotton Flannels, Cambrics,
woolen and cotton Plaid, Prints, Furniture Patch-
es, Sealecias, Silks, Hdkfs., Gloves, Shawls, etc. etc.
To enumerate our whole Stock would be tedious
and useless; suffice it to say, our Stock is very ex-
tensive and second to none in the State; and that
we are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

Purchasers of Goods are invited to call after
having examined the market, and are assured of
bargains, not only as low, but lower than they can
find them elsewhere.
dec. 9. is2w

WRIGHT'S

Indian Vegetable Pills.

The True Character of Counterfeits and
Sellers of Counterfeit Medicines.

NO Medicine has been introduced to the
American Public, whose virtues have been
more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by
its vast popularity, and extensive circulation, than
"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE
PILLS."

To descant upon their various virtues at this late
season would be a work of supererogation, since
few who peruse this article will be found unac-
quainted with the widely circulated proofs of the
real excellence of the Medicine, to which many
will be ready to add the testimonials of their own
experience. But if further proof were needed of
the value of the remedy it might be found in the
fact that no Medicine in the market has been so
shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignor-
ant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men
have in different places, manufactured a spurious
pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true
article, but composed either of impotent or deleter-
ious ingredients, which they have sought to foist
upon the public as the veritable

Indian Vegetable Pills.

These fraudulent Swindlers could never pass of
their vile wares upon the public but for the con-
nivance and assistance of self-styled respectable
Druggists, who, for the sake of a little "filthy
lucre," lend themselves to the monstrous and un-
hallowed system of imposition. The counterfeit
of a popular medicine is more criminal than a coun-
terfeit of current money. The injuries done by
the latter sink to nothing in comparison with those
inflicted upon society by the former. We might
paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand
of invalid penny which is extended for the boon of
health, and receives instead the vile drug that pro-
tracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its
best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How
melancholy is the reflection that thousands have
been hurried to the grave by having a coun-
terfeit substituted for the true Medicine; who but
for the venal fraud might now be living in high
health, the delight and hope of the social circle.
All classes are interested in putting down these
vile Counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold
be marked and Shunned.

Let the virtuous indignation of the community
administer to all concerned in these unfair prac-
tices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine
Medicine has the following wording on the sides of
the boxes.

**"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE
PILLS."**

—Indian Purgative—

**OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE
OF HEALTH.**

And also, around the border of a label will be
found in small type, "Entered according to Act of
Congress in the year 1840, by William Wright
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the
Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed di-
rection for using the Medicine, which accompanies
each box, are also entered according to Act of
Congress; and the same form will be found at the
bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particu-
lars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud
and save the lives of those who may otherwise be
endangered by using a Counterfeit Medicine.

The public will also remember, that all those
who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills at
provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by
**WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,**
and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed
to sell the genuine article. All traveling Agents will
be provided with a certificate of Agency as above
described; and those who cannot show one will
be known as base impostors.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive
their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore,
from the only Office and General Depot in
the New England States

198 Tremont Street 198

BOSTON.

The following highly respectable persons have
been appointed Agents for the sale of the above val-
uable Medicine.

AGENTS.


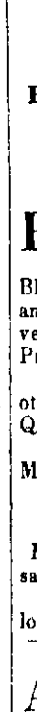
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Price 25 cts. per Box, with full directions
All letters relative to the PILLS must be ad-
dressed thus—**N. E. OFFICE N. A. COLLEGE
OF HEALTH, 198 Tremont Street, Boston,**
Massachusetts, and D. RUGBEE, Bangor."
December 9, 1843. 3tawd&40twly

BLANKS.

BLANK BILLS for Hay Weighers, &c.
sale at the Courier Office, dec. 7.

J. WINSLOW & CO'S.
BANGOR, PORTLAND AND BOSTON
PACKAGE EXPRESS.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership in the "Express" business between this City and Boston. Mr. Samuel Seymour will for the present leave Bangor by Mail Stage every **WEDNESDAY** for Portland and Boston, at 12 A. M., returning leave Boston every **SATURDAY** at 12 P. M.

Any and all business in the Express line entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention. All Express Business on the lower route from Bangor to Bath will be attended to.

Returns for orders sent by their Express will be made with all possible despatch.

Small packages will be forwarded from Office daily for Portland and Boston, by a safe and sure conveyance to J. N. Winslow Portland, and immediately to Boston through his Express.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

OFFICES.
No. 4 Smith's Block, Bangor;
No. 44 Exchange street, Portland;
No. 8 Court street, Boston.
J. J. JEROME, Bangor;
J. N. WINSLOW, Portland; } Agents.
JOHN R. HALL, Boston;
J. N. WINSLOW,
SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
dec. 6, 1843.

SPICES AND HERBS.
SWEET Marjoram, Summer Savory, and all kinds of pure ground Spices, very low by dec. 4. G. W. LADD.

TO JOHN B. HILL, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE BANGOR SOCIAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
WE the subscribers, five proprietors of the Social Library, request you to call a meeting of the Stockholders, to consider the subject of disposing of the Books in the Library to the Bangor Mercantile Association, and to act on anything relative thereto.
Signed
THEO. S. DODD,
ISAAH STETSON,
CYRUS GOSS,
JOHN BRIGHT,
WALDO T. PIERCE.
Bangor, Dec. 5, 1843.

Application having been made to me as above by five proprietors of the Social Library in the City of Bangor, to call a meeting of the proprietors of said Library, to take into consideration the subject of disposing of the Books in said Library, to the Bangor Mercantile Association, and to act on anything relative thereto: I hereby in pursuance of the bye-laws give notice that a meeting of the proprietors of said Library, will be held at the Library Room, on **THURSDAY**, the fourteenth day of December instant, at seven of the clock in the afternoon, for the purposes set forth in said application.
J. B. HILL, President.
Bangor, Dec. 7, 1843. 7t

AUGUSTA DYE HOUSE AGENCY.
MESSRS. E. & J. MOULTON,
—No. 6, Smith's Block, Bangor.—
THE subscribers grateful to the citizens of Bangor for their former patronage would respectfully inform them, that all articles for dyeing left with the above Agents will be promptly attended to, and done in a good style, and at as low prices, as any similar establishment in the country.
—Ladies' and Gents. Woolen Garments dyed and prepared in the best manner and warranted not to crack or smut.
They will also cleanse woolen Garments of all kinds, and restore to the original color, such as are faded, or spotted and finish them so as to appear nearly as well as when new.
Carpets, Shawls, printed Handkerchiefs, Muslin de Laine Dresses will be cleansed whole, without injury to the colors.
dec. 2.

CONGRESS WATER.
A WINTERS supply of genuine received by dec. 1. G. W. LADD.

ORR'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT STOVE.
A VERDICT having been rendered at the present session of the Court in favor of my patent, this is to inform the public, that I am now prepared to sell the right for making and vending the Air-Tight Stove. All Stoves made by my authority will have my name, with the date of my patent upon them, and accompanied with a printed direction for setting and using the same, signed by myself or my general Agent at Boston. Plates and the right for making and vending the Stoves, can be purchased of myself at No. 3 Merchants Row, Boston, and of Henry A. Wood, Bangor.
Stoves of good quality and well made can be purchased at fair prices, in Bangor, of Henry A. Wood.
CAUTION.
To protect the public against the imposition that has been practiced in filling the market with Stoves manufactured in the most imperfect manner and from poor materials, thereby injuring the character of the Air-Tight Stove, no person will be hereafter authorized to make the same without giving guaranty of his faithfulness. Persons making, vending or using my Stove without authority, will at once be prosecuted.
ISAAC ORR.
Boston Dec. 5, 1843. epis3t&enp3t

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DAVID BUGBEE,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
—AND—
BOOK BINDER,
2 Kenduskeag Bridge.
FOR Sale Wholesale and Retail, and at prices which are calculated to suit the public.—
A complete assortment of School Books, Paper Blanks, Inks, Sand, Slates—a great variety of Bible and Hymn Books—pocket Cutlery, Gold and Silver Pencils, Cards, Wallets, Pocket Books and Purses.
Gillott's Steel Pens,
of every variety—Millers English and American Quills, Juvenile Books, etc., etc.
Carmina Sacra, and Boston Academy Church Music, Almanacs for 1844;
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS
of every description, of his own manufacture.
Paper Hangings, and every article usually for sale in Bookstores.
N. B.—Book Binding and Ruling as usual; at the lowest possible prices. d&w4t dec. 5.

QUINCES.
A FEW nice Quinces—for sale by dec. 4. G. W. LADD.

FRESH FIGS
JUST Received by dec.—2. G. W. LADD.

TO LET
THE House on High Street, now occupied by Mrs. Palmer as a boarding house, possession given about 15th December.
LEONARD MARCH.
Apply to dec. 6.

BANK NOTE LIST,
AND Counterfeit Detector, for December—(f) dec. 4. SMITH & FENNO.

200 Shawls,
OF the newest Styles—for sale very low at N. 1, Main Street. S. A. HYDE.
nov. 28.

LONGKING'S QUESTIONS
NO. 3—a supply received by
 nov. 24. **E. F. DUREN.**

FARMES.
2 FARMES situated in the town of Chester and
 one in Bucksport, for sale by
 dec—1. **W. A. BLAKE.**

REFINED OIL.
15 BBL'S Winter Refined Oil, (bleached)—
 for sale by **A. P. GUILD.**
 nov—29. Exchange street.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.
6 CASES fine Calf Water Proof Boots, rec'd at
HEMENWAY & HERSEY'S.
 Nov. 11.

Beaver Cloths ;
Asphalts ;
PILOT CLOTHS, from 75 cts. to \$5.00
 per yard.
BROADCLOTHS, a great variety—from
\$1.50 to \$6.00 per yard.
CASSIMERES AND SATINETS—from
37½ cts. to \$2.00 per yard.
Vestings ; Bindings
 —AND—
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS:
Selling at
14, Main Street.
 nov. 23—3w **RICHARDS & HALE.**

AYER & CROCKETT,
 Nos. 32 and 34, Main Street,
HAVE just received by the last boat, a fresh
 supply of **NEW GOODS**—such as Orleans
 Cloths, changeable Pekin, Chusans, Mous de Laines,
 Rob Roy, Caroline Plaids, and a variety of Prints.
 Rich style Cashmere, Kabyle, and Embossed
 Damask Shawls—Ladies and Gents. Kid and Berlin
 Lisle Gloves, with a good assortment of white
 GOODS, etc., etc. which will be sold very cheap.
 nov. 15.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.
A VERDICT having been rendered at the
 present term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in
 favor of my Patent for the above named **STOVE**, the
 public are hereby cautioned against making,
 vending or using the same without license, as I am
 determined to prosecute all infringements of said
 Patent.
STOVES made by authority will be accompan-
 yed by plates with my name, and date of the Pa-
 tent. Also, printed direction signed by myself, or
 General Agent at Boston.
N. B. Persons using the Stove sold without li-
 cense, are equally liable with makers or vendors.
 Stoves of good quality can be purchased at fair
 prices of **ALBERT NOYES & CO.,** No. 13 and
 14, Central street, my Agents in Bangor.
 Plates and the right of making the Stove can be
 obtained at No. 3 Merchants Row, Boston.
ISAAC ORR.

CAUTION.
 To protect the public against the imposition that
 has been practised in filling the market with
 Stoves manufactured in the most imperfect manner
 and from poor materials, thereby injuring the char-
 acter of the Air-Tight Stove, no person will be
 hereafter authorized to make the same without
 giving a guaranty of his faithfulness. Persons
 making, vending or using my Stove without author-
 ity, will at once be prosecuted. **ISAAC ORR.**
 Boston, Dec. 6, 1843. *epist&comp3t*

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 Also, printed direction signed by myself, or General
 Agent at Boston.
N. B. Persons using the Stove sold without li-
 cense, are equally liable with makers or vendors.

STOVES
 of good quality can be purchased at fair prices, in
 Bangor, of **NATHANIEL JOHNSON.**
 Dec. 6. *tf* **ISAAC ORR.**

MOORE & BUTMAN,
HAVE ON HAND A GENERAL AS-
ORTMENT OF
FAMILY GROCERIES—WEST INDIA
GOODS AND PROVISIONS;
 Which will be sold very low for CASH.
 Purchasers are invited to call and examine,
No. 7, Main Street.
 Nov—23.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK
 —OF—
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
Buffalo Robes,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
COMPRISES a large and general assortment.
 Having bought our Stock of Fur Goods, at large
 auction Sales in New York, early in the season, at
 less than the market prices, we are enabled to
 sell them at the very lowest rates. Purchasers
 are invited to look at our assortment and buy if
 they choose.
J. R. CROCKETT & CO.,
 17, Main Street.
 nov—8. *tf*

HENRY CALL,
No. 62, Main Street,
HAS constantly on hand
 Lead pipe of various sizes,
 Sheet Lead—Iron, Copper and Zinc.
 Cook, Box and Tight Air Stoves.
 Brass and Copper Kettles,
 Sheet Iron Teakettles, Sauce Pans,
 Shovels and Tongs, Sad Irons, Grid Irons,
 Brittania and Japan Lamps, and a variety of
 other articles of kitchen furniture.
 ALSO, constantly on hand Dry and Wine mea-
 sures already sealed.
 Orders for Sheet Copper, Iron, Tin, or lead work,
 gratefully received and promptly executed.
 nov—28. *d&wtf*

DAVID HILL,
BUYER of Shipping Furs and Deer Skins at
 his old stand, No. 32, Main Street, up stairs.—
 Entrance through Ayer & Crockett's. Buffalo
 Coats on hand and made to order.
 nov—7. **9d*

LEAF LARD.
50 KEGS LEAF LARD of Superior quality, in
 prime order. Just received and for sale by
 nov. 28. **WILLIAMS & PRINCE.**

6 CASES Lumbermen's HATS, a prime article
 rec'd at **HEMENWAY & HERSEY'S.**
 Nov. 11.

